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OK SAUCE
THE COLD MEAT SPECIALITY.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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SUFFERING EYES,
with the progress of modern scientific ocular discoveries, should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of those precious discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician;
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No. 19,669. 號九十六百六千九萬一第 日五十月五年酉辛 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1921. 一拜禮 號十二月六年十國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportaman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND,

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Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.

Canton Marble in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ „ 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 7.30 p.m. „ „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 4.30 „ „ 10 „
4.30 „ „ 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 10 „
11.30 „ „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon „ 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ „ 6.30 „ „ 15 „
6.30 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1a Local	No. 1s Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Expr	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 17 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.			8.00		8.48		7.30				
SHEK LUNG arr.			9.51		11.30		4.43				
.. .. dep.			9.18		11.45		4.50				
Shum Chun arr.			11.07		1.30		6.40				
.. .. dep.	Sundays only	7.34	11.12	8.07	4.30	11.40	6.15	1.56	2.02	3.06	6.11
Sheungshui dep.		7.50	—	8.18	4.37	11.51	—	2.07	2.13	3.10	6.17
Fanling dep.		7.54	—	8.18	4.45	12.15	—	2.09	2.15	3.14	6.21
Taipo Market dep.		7.43	—	8.29	4.54	12.03	—	2.20	2.26	3.21	6.31
Taipo dep.		7.49	—	8.36	5.00	12.08	—	2.41	2.47	3.27	6.38
Shatin dep.		8.01	—	8.47	5.14	12.22	—	2.54	3.00	3.40	6.48
Yaumati dep.	7.57	8.14	—	9.01	5.32	12.45	—	3.08	3.15	3.53	7.02
Hungtom dep.	7.51	8.20	—	9.07	5.38	12.41	—	3.14	3.20	3.59	7.08
KOWLOON arr.	7.54	8.23	11.52	9.10	5.41	12.44	7.25	3.18	3.23	4.02	7.09

From 15th Sept. to 15th July. From 15th July to 15th Sept.

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 4a Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 6a Local Express	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Joint Sec. Local Now	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 24 Local	
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Last Ferry leaves .. H.K.	6.25	6.56	7.55	8.25	8.53	9.15	11.16	11.45	1.03	1.55	3.45	4.35	5.15	6.05
KOWLOON dep.	6.43	7.10	8.07	8.35	9.16	9.40	11.28	12.03	1.15	2.07	4.00	4.52	5.26	6.25
Hungtom .. dep.	6.47		—	—	—		11.33	12.08	1.23	—	—	4.56	—	6.29
Yaumati .. dep.	6.52	7.16	—	—	9.25		11.38	12.11	1.28	—	—	5.02	5.31	6.33
Shatin .. dep.	7.06		—	—	9.39		11.53	12.26	1.43	—	—	5.14		6.47
Taipo .. dep.	7.19		—	9.01	9.53		11.03	12.47	1.58	—	—	5.27		7.01
Taipo Market dep.	7.23		—	—	10.00		11.17	12.44	1.57	—	—	5.33		7.05
Fanling dep.	7.34		—	—	10.13		11.19	12.51	2.07	—	—	5.41		7.15
Sheungshui dep.	7.39		—	9.13	10.16		11.25	12.55	2.11	—	—	5.45		7.19
Shum Chun arr.	7.45		8.50	9.17	10.21	10.39	11.33	1.03	2.13	3.57	5.40	6.53		7.24
.. dep.	—		8.55		11.06		—	1.47	—	4.03	5.48	—		—
SHEK LUNG arr.	—		10.47		5.22		—	3.21	—	5.38	—	—		—
.. dep.	—		10.55		5.32		—	4.03	—	5.58	—	—		—
CANTON arr. (Tai Sha Tau)	—		12.10		6.05		—	—	—	6.07	6.48	—		—

Sundays & Public Holidays only. Connects with No. 9. Connects with No. 11. Sundays & Public Holidays excepted. From 16th Sept. to 15th April. From 16th April to 15th Sept. Saturdays & Public Holidays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

† Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shatinkok...dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shatinkok...arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling ...arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong.

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	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom... ...	77 „	53 „	93 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ...	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

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Lifting Power	7,700 tons	12,000 tons	16,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	23 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel	563 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	52 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 0 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

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On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:—

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Nara:—
Nara Hotel
Nikko:—
Kanaya Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

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IN CHOSEN

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SANITARY WASHABLE

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THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

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HOTELS

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Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephone on Each Floor.
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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1,500 feet above sea level

15 minutes from landing stage

Under the Management of

MRS. BLAIR.

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen. The only European Hotel in Canton. Guides and Chairs provided. Every infofmation and special attention give to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

WM. FARMER Proprietor
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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

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For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

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Mackintosh

and Co., Ltd.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

30 DOZ. MORLEY'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS

With or without Buttons No. 02 and No. 04

SPECIAL FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Regular Selling $5.00 each. Special $3.00 each.

16, Des Vaux Road. Phone 29.

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OPERATING—

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RUSSELL STREET GARAGE	Telephone No. 659.
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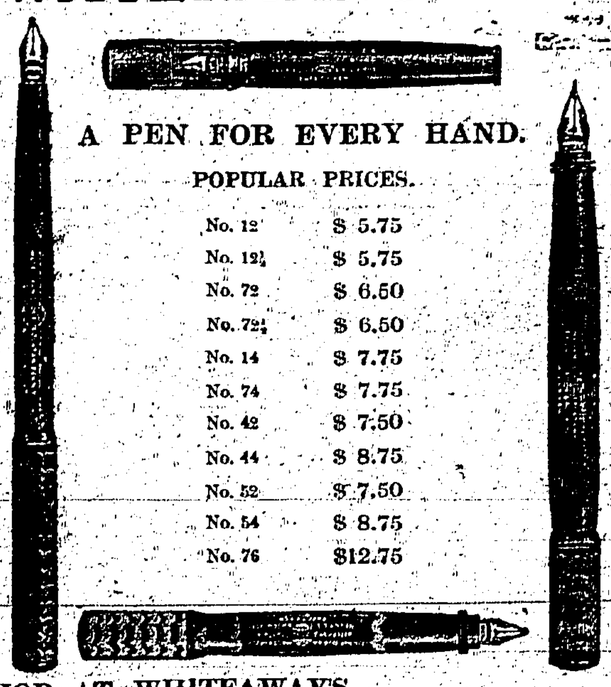
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A PEN FOR EVERY HAND.

POPULAR PRICES.

No. 12	$ 5.75
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THE POPULAR "CASH" STORE.

"WHERE YOUR DOLLAR GOES FARTHEST."

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

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TATA BANK SENSATION.

SHAREHOLDERS OBJECT TO EUROPEAN MANAGERS.

The third annual general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., held at Bombay, on May 21th, proved a stormy one. A controversy has been going on in the local Press for some time regarding the reported expensive management of the Bank and the employment of a large number of European hands. Long before the meeting commenced shareholders came in large numbers and the hall was fully packed. Excitement ran high in expectation of a heated debate.

Sir DORAB TATA, Chairman of the Board of Directors, delivered a lengthy speech in moving the adoption of the report, and before putting the motion to the vote replied to certain questions by the shareholdere. He said that the salary of ten European managers of the Bank was Rs. 19,750, and that of all the Indian assistants was Rs. 4,325. There were cries of "shame." Answering further questions, he said that there were seven other Europeans on salaries between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. This statement also was received with cries of "shame."

The CHAIRMAN said that he wished to see the day when Indians would be in a position to draw the salaries which the Europeans now drew (shouts and cries of "We are already fit.") He explained why Europeans had to be got on higher salaries and said that the Indian members of the staff had received a substantial increase and were better paid on the average than in other banks. No increments except on agreement had been given to the European employés. They had no intention of increasing the European staff and had taken 18 apprentices. In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman said the only Indian officer was in charge of the Share Department on Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 grade. He fell ill, and the work got into arrears, and they had to bring a European on Rs. 1,000 from England.

One shareholder said that while he entertained great respect for the Chairman, he wished to point out that the directors relied upon the European managers who brought these young Europeans. The Chairman said that the appointments were made with the consent of the directors. Another shareholder remarked "These things are done by Indian directors." (Cries of "shame," and laughter.)

Another shareholder said that they, as Indians, could not endorse as correct the statement of the Chairman, that Indians did not like to drudge from the bottom to a high position. Indians did as hard work as, if not harder than, the Europeans.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had gone into the matter as a member of the Industrial Commission, and it was his conviction and experience that nobody worked like a European when it was necessary. He gave an assurance on behalf of the directors that Indians with the requisite qualifications would be appointed to higher posts when they became vacant.

The CHAIRMAN, summing up, said that if they wanted the largest profits they must employ the best talent irrespective of race. They did not employ Englishmen because they were Englishmen; they employed them in the interests of the shareholders to build up an efficient organisation and establish the bank firmly. He assured the meeting on behalf of the directors, that they would employ more Indians and were longing to see the day when Indians would occupy high posts. In the initial stage they wanted an efficient staff, to see that every stone was truly laid, and on that should be formed an efficient and competent Indian staff to supply the growing need of a growing institution. (Cries of "Quite right.")

The CHAIRMAN, on account of the noise and confusion, could not finish his speech. When the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the vote the Chairman declared it carried. There was a loud demand for a division on the part of the shareholders and a careful scrutiny of votes was demanded.

The CHAIRMAN had to yield to a fresh scrutiny at the end of which he declared the motion for adoption of the annual report of the Bank as lost.

This was received with loud cries and cheers. The meeting was adjourned for a week.

SHAREHOLDERS MEET AGAIN.

The adjourned meeting was held on June 1st when the shareholders, mustering in large numbers, showed greater heat and excitement than at the last meeting. The Chairman announced that as the result of the actual voting, the Directors' report and annual statement of accounts were carried by a large majority. A shareholder then proposed that the financial burden of the Bank be reduced by terminating the services of as many European officials as was possible. The Chairman ruled it out of order. When the re-election of those Directors retiring by rotation came up the name of Mr. Armstrong was proposed for re-election. The Chairman, replying to questions regarding this Director, said Mr. Armstrong, whether in Bombay or in London, was always of immense benefit to the Bank.

Mr. K. NARIMAN moved an amendment proposing the election of Mr. Shapurjee Gasdar in place of Mr. Armstrong, on the ground that Mr. Shapurjee had the confidence of the shareholders. The CHAIRMAN ruled the motion out of order. Mr. NARIMAN protested saying the shareholders were not going to allow their rights to be trampled on in this manner and pressed the Chairman to reconsider the ruling. The Chairman again declared it out of order, thereupon Mr. N. M. DUMASIA, M.L.C., moved an amendment that the meeting be postponed for a week and meanwhile legal opinion be taken in the matter.

At this stage there was further confusion and noise and a passage at arms between the CHAIRMAN and Mr. DUMASIA. Some shareholders remarked that the general body of them had lost confidence in the Board of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN retorted that those present did not represent all the shareholders. The Directors had to manage the affairs of the Bank to the best of their ability and in the interests of the majority of the shareholders.

The amendment of Mr. DUMASIA was put to the vote and carried. There was great opposition when a poll was demanded, and the meeting adjourned for another week.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RANGERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 27th.

The Scottish cricket season opened auspiciously, and a good programme was carried through, mostly confined to the Glasgow district. Scores of over half a century were not uncommon, and exceptionally good averages were returned by several bowlers. Clydesdale, the Western Union Champions, made an encouraging start, by their all-round superiority gaining an easy victory over the Glasgow Academicals. The West of Scotland, however, made a poor show against a team drawn from the minor clubs of Lanarkshire.

Clydesdale, 160 for 9; Glasgow Academicals, 28.

West of Scotland, 33; Lanarkshire XI., 62.

Poloc, 134 for 8; Irvine, 41.

Drumpellier, 138 for 5; Glasgow University, 45.

Uddingston, 169; Glasgow High School, F.P., 49.

Greenock, 201 for 6; Cartha, 96 for 3.

Leith Franklin, 162; Watsonians, 77.

RANGERS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Rangers having breasted the League Championship tapes, broken them as a matter of fact, with a lead of nine lengths (or points) little remains to be said regarding the season 1920-21. Celtic and Greenock Morton are the only clubs which have prevented Rangers from scoring. Rangers' highest score was gained against Ayr, 7-2, and that after Ayr had scored the opening goal of the game. It has taken the Rangers six outings since then to register the same number of goals, and this points to the partial rot or staleness that has recently shown itself. That the Rangers' finest qualities are not monopolised by the forwards is shown by the number of times (13) that only one goal separated them from their opponents at the end of the games. Of Rangers' regular team, only the goal-keeper and the full backs have failed to score one or more goals.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Association clubs are nearing the end of their season, and few alterations of interest can now be made on the League table. The event of the week was Celtic's score against Hibernians, but the latter played a rather soft game. Gangers, however, had to fight for their solitary goal against Third Lanark. Queen's Park once more showed themselves no match for the Heart of Mid-Lothian. And the other games were without special incident.

Celtic, 1; Clydebank, 1.
Rangers, 1; St. Mirren, 0.
Motherwell, 2; Queen's Park, 1.
Hearts, 4; Queen Park, 0.
Celtic, 3; Hibs, 0.
Third Lanark, 0; Rangers, 1.
Falkirk, 0; Aberdeen, 0.
Dundee, 2; St. Mirren, 0.
Clyde, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.
Albion Rovers, 3; Dumberton, 0.
Partick Thistle, 0; Ayr, 0.
Clydebank, 1; Motherwell, 2.
Hamilton Acads., 4; Greenock Morton, 2.

ANCIENT MARINER'S DREAM.

THOUGHT HE WAS IN HURRICANE IN THE CHINA SEA.

An ancient mariner appeared in the dock at Hampstead Police Court, on May 2nd. He was Charles Smith, aged eighty, an American sailor, of no fixed abode, and the charge against him was that he had been found wandering abroad without visible means of subsistence.

In a voice like a foghorn he pleaded not guilty, and said: "I was not wandering abroad. I was found in a peaceful sleep."

A police officer said that shortly after midnight, hearing snores coming from a garden in Willow-road, he looked over the gate and saw the prisoner lying asleep in the centre of the lawn.

The prisoner declared that he had been shamefully treated. "I was," he said, "in a beautiful sleep, dreaming of a voyage which I made to China in 1868, and when I was violently aroused by the policeman I thought at first that the ship had been struck by a hurricane and that I had been hurled into the sea."

"How long have you been in England?" asked the Clerk.

"Two years," replied the mariner. "I can't go to sea now. The decks are too hard for my feet."

Are you married?—Married? Holy snakes, no.

Why don't you go into the casual wards instead of sleeping out?—They make you work there. I am eighty years old. In America you can sleep where you like.

He was remanded.

IF YOUR WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortable and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT. [562

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NOW AGAIN OBTAINABLE

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has always been BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL
and all leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

723

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636.

TO SMOKERS

In spite of falling exchange and also of higher duty, we can supply you the following Cigars at moderate prices:

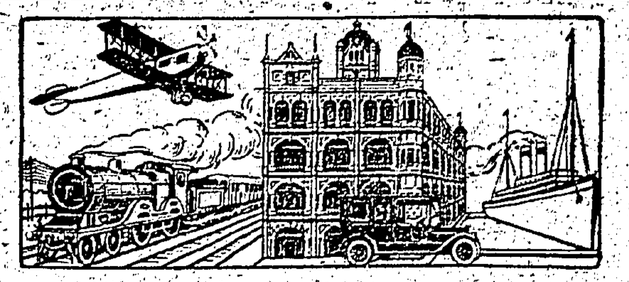
LA TRAVIATA MANILA CIGARS

Excelentes	$4.50	25's	R. Victoria	$9.00	100's
Especiales	$3.50	25's	do.	$4.75	50's
Jockey Club	$4.50	25's	Londres	$4.50	100's
Perfectos	$3.00	25's	do.	$2.50	50's

Tabaqueria Filipina,

38, Queen's Road Central.

938



FIRST QUALITY

English Varnishes

FOR

HOUSES, SALOONS OF SHIPS, RAILWAY COACHES, MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, LOCOMOTIVES, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.

FULL STOCKS at our HONGKONG BRANCH.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

NEW LOCAL LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday next, June 23rd, at which the following Bills will be introduced:—

NON-FERROUS METALS.

An Ordinance to repeal the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, and the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Amendment Ordinance, 1920.

The Objects and Reasons state that it is recognised that the licence system introduced by the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, is of no practical use in Hongkong, which, as regards the metal industry, is a transhipping centre and not a producing country.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to criminal procedure in the Supreme Court.

The Objects and Reasons state that the object of the bill is to effect three improvements in the criminal procedure of the Supreme Court. Clause 2 effects two alterations in the law. In the first place it gives the Full Court power to order a new trial upon a question of law being reserved by the trial judge. It is true that the Court of Criminal Appeal in England has no power to order a new trial, but the Judges have frequently expressed the opinion that that Court ought to have such a power. In the second place clause 2 provides that even if the question reserved might be decided in favour of the accused the full Court may affirm the conviction if it considers that no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

Clause 3 proposes to abolish the necessity of calling upon the accused after a verdict of guilty has been returned by the jury. The only object of calling upon the accused in this way is to give him an opportunity of moving in arrest of judgment. Motions in arrest of judgment are seldom made and they are very rarely successful. They are of necessity made upon "technical grounds." If any such grounds are open to a defended prisoner his counsel may be trusted to bring them forward at the proper time, and an undefended prisoner is extremely unlikely to discover any such grounds. The clause still leaves it open to the accused to move in arrest of judgment after verdict and before sentence. Under the present rule of practice, by which the accused is called upon after verdict in cases of felony, the experience of those conversant with the Courts is that the accused either does not know what to say or else enters once more upon his general defence. This is mere waste of time, and is sometimes distressing especially in capital cases.

HONGKONG IN THE HOUSE.

THE TRANSFER OF MUI TSAI.

In the House of Commons, on May 4th, Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with reference to the custom of *mui tsai*, any steps have been taken at any time by the Hongkong Government to prevent the resale of children and girls who have been transferred for a money payment to the keeping of others; and why the custom is countenanced in British Hongking, seeing that it has been declared illegal in China?

Mr. Wood: I will inquire of the Governor of Hongkong what is the position as regards the transfer of *mui tsai* from one household to another. The custom referred to remains widespread in China generally, though declared illegal. The general position in Hongkong was described in the reply given on the 4th November last to questions by the hon. Member for Poplar South (Sir A. Yeo) and the hon. Member for Spen Valley (Mr. Myers).

EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED.

HANDBAG SNATCHED ON THE PRAYA.

An impudent attempt to steal a handbag from Mrs. Robert Clark was made by a young snatcher at the Praya East on Friday evening. Mrs. Clarke, who lives at Homeville, in Wanchai Road, was going home with her husband, when at the junction of the Praya East with Anton Street, a Chinese boy came up and snatched the handbag which she carried. The thief was chased by Mr. Clark into Landale Street and intercepted by two Eurasians. The thief dropped the handbag, which was afterwards recovered, and produced at the Magistracy, on Saturday, as evidence. The culprit was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER FINED FOR NOT STOPPING.

A Chinese motor-car driver, employed by a garage, was summoned at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, on Saturday, for (1) having no license; (2) driving at an excessive speed; and (3) failing to stop after knocking down a pedestrian.

The first summons was withdrawn as it was found that application had been made by the employers for a new license and that the old one was only one day overdue at the time that the offence was committed.

The pedestrian mentioned in the third summons appeared in Court, with his foot twice its usual size and plastered up in grease-proof paper. It was stated that he claimed to be a Chinese doctor; he had refused to go to hospital, and presumably the treatment was according to his own prescription. Certainly, since he first attended the Court, last Tuesday, the injury had made good progress towards recovery.

Lce.-Sergt. Nicol said that, on June 1st, he saw the defendant drive past the Sincere Company's store, in Des Vœux Road, and overtake a tram, at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. The driver made no pause but a few moments later the witness saw that a man had been injured, and went to his aid. The man's foot was injured and witness helped him into a shop where the man dressed his foot himself. He declined the offer that he should be taken to hospital.

The injured man could not give a clear account of what had happened. He told the Magistrate that he was walking in the roadway and heard a car approaching. He heard no warning sound; he remembered being knocked down but thought he became unconscious, after that, for a few minutes.

The driver's contribution towards the solution of the problem was that the front mudguard touched the man's back slightly. He said he pulled up but did not alight because the incident seemed so trifling.

The Magistrate remarked that this did not explain how the man's foot came to be damaged.

The police-sergeant said the foot, when he saw it, looked as though the toe nails had been torn from it, so probably one of the car wheels went over it.

The Magistrate fined the driver $20 for driving too fast; $25 for failing to stop after the accident, and ordered him to pay $10 compensation to the complainant.

HONGKONG BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

PROCEEDINGS IN MACAO.

Carlos José Sequeira appeared before Chief Justice Moncada, at Macao, on June 16th and 17th, on a charge of forgery. The defendant was a book-keeper in the Hongkong branch, in Pedder Street, of the North West Trading Co., Ltd., and it was alleged that he forged the signature of the manager of the branch to 34 cheques, in 1919 and 1920. Sequeira absented himself on October 21st, 1920, in which date suspicions were first aroused, and rewards for information leading to his arrest have been widely published. Subsequent investigations revealed a number of forgeries of the manager's signature as drawer of cheques and the omission to enter them in the Company's books. These cheques were all made payable to "Sequeira." The counterfoils of the cheques, in some cases, bore different amounts from those which appeared on the cheques themselves, and names of persons other than "Sequeira." In other cases—the majority—the counterfoils had been cancelled. The total amount involved in the charges was $11,990.

Sequeira, who claims to be a Portuguese subject, was arrested by the police at Macao.

After the two days' preliminary investigation, he was committed for trial before the Judicial Tribunal at Macao.

CANTON MUNICIPALITY'S TRAFFIC RULES.

JAPANESE CONSUL REFUSES TO RECOGNISE THEM.

The Canton Times says:—

An official letter from the local Japanese Consul to the Municipality states that no recognition will be accorded the traffic rules requiring the licensing of motor-cars, other vehicles and boats on the river, promulgated by the Municipality. The letter refuses to inform the Japanese residents of the necessity of securing license numbers for their cars and boats, stating that instructions have been received from the Japanese Minister in Peking to the effect that the Japanese are not required to pay any special taxation in the treaty ports other than those specified in the Treaty with Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—It is astounding to read that a Committee has been formed to welcome Archbishop Mannix to the Colony, and it is to be hoped that these gentlemen have made it quite clear that they do not in any way represent the majority of the people of the Colony.

No amount of "eyewash" to the effect that the visit is of a non-political nature will alter the fact that Archbishop Mannix openly sympathises with rebels and enemies of His Majesty the King, and, such being the case, is considered a most unwelcome visitor by the majority of His Majesty's subjects.

We do not want Archbishop Mannix, and the shorter his visit the better we shall be pleased.—Yours, etc.,

"LOYALIST."

Hongkong, June 19th, 1921.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

STORIES FROM THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

The six young Chinese students arrested in connexion with the Hankow Park disturbance consequent on the distribution of Bolshevik literature during the progress of the Olympic Games were brought before Mr. Blackburn and Magistrate Kuan, in the Mixed Court, at Shanghai, last week, one of them charged with the attempted murder of Mr. R. R. Crooks, the park keeper, and all of them with the distribution of incendiary literature. Exhibited in the court were the automatic pistol which one of the men is alleged to have fired, a handful of ammunition found on him, red and black flags inscribed with Anarchist and Bolshevist appeals, and bundles of pamphlets.

The latter, printed in English, Chinese and Japanese, were of a very wild description, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*. One was based on Labour Day and reminded readers that "Labour Day is the day Americans demanded and succeeded in getting eight hours work, eight hours education and eight hours rest." Others made direct appeals to the competing athletes, calling on them "to accomplish the Far Eastern real Bolshevik games" and declaring: "You should help by causing all the people of the world to start a universal revolution. Long live the Revolution Games of the Far East!" Labourers were advised not to fear death for the cause, on the ground that, "under present conditions, you will soon die, whether you strike or work." A particularly fiery pamphlet detailed "steps for striking," in which general arson was freely advocated.

Evidence was given as to the distribution of the pamphlets. A senior Chinese Boy Scott said that it was reported to him that men were distributing incendiary literature and that one was armed with a pistol. With another Scout he went to see what was the matter and one of the accused then fired at them.

Dr. H. H. Morris said that he heard whistles blowing and saw the first accused running after two Scouts; the man pointed a pistol towards them, aiming low, and fired. One boy threw himself on the ground and both escaped unhurt. When the park keeper came up, the Chinese also fired at him, missing him too. Witness ran and caught the man, throwing him to the ground and another foreigner came up and took the pistol away from him.

STRANGERS FROM CHUNGKING.

Mr. R. R. Crooks, the park keeper, also gave evidence that the first accused fired at him.

Detective Sub-Inspector Sullivan said that three of the defendants came to Shanghai, about three months ago, from a college at Chungking. They had been living at a house in Rue Wagner. A great deal of Communistic literature had been found at their houses.

The house in the French Concession appeared to have been used as headquarters for the circulation of this literature, much of which had direct reference to the sports. Witness continued: "I have been instructed to point out that, during the last few years, 46 books of a violent Communistic nature have come into the hands of the police. It is the opinion of the police that these defendants did not order the printing of these pamphlets, but that someone else gave them to them to distribute. The accused are not permanent residents in the Settlement but all come from outlying parts of the country. It is requested that, in the event of their being found guilty, they be either expelled, or else handed over to the Military Governor, to be sent back to Chungking."

Mr. Blackburn: We want to get at the important fact as to whether they are members of an organized gang and whether the disturbance is wholly or partly economic.

Witness: Not one of them has ever worked, they have all come straight from school and so they are not suffering from starvation or unemployment.

Mr. Blackburn: They have all given false names?

Witness: Yes and they keep on telling different stories every time we ask them anything.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

THE LOOTING OF WUCHANG.

VENGEANCE ON THE LOOTERS.

SLAUGHTERED BY MACHINE-GUNS.

A foreign eye-witness who arrived at Hankow on June 9th, reported that the first of the trains bearing the troops who looted Wuchang was run on to a siding at Siaokan and bombarded with machine-guns by local troops. The troops from Wuchang were slaughtered in the open cars in which they were riding. A few who attempted to escape were pursued and shot down. Approximately 350 were killed. Some of the wounded, he said, were bayoneted and were lying in heaps on the railwayside. Some were being buried in trenches.

The troops from Wuchang evidently carried loot, of which they were stripped. Other trains bearing the Wuchang soldiery were allowed to pass on, as it was reported that they bore no loot. The city of Siaokan has not been molested, but has been strictly closed and guarded against ingress and egress.

Fifteen thousand dollars, fifty-nine shoes of silver, and three hundred-weight of copper-cash, together with quantities of jewellery and silk had been taken from the looters in the British Concession. It is further reported that $200,000 has been recovered from them by the native police.

A COINCIDENCE.

It is a coincidence, says Reuter's Agency, that the looting of Ichang took place just at the time when negotiations were due to open at Hankow on the subject of the indemnity for the foreign residents who suffered through the looting last year. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Ichang was already on his way to Hankow to confer with the Consuls of the countries concerned, when the outbreak took place, and he has now returned to Ichang. When General Wang Chuan-yuan was in Peking he was approached by the Legations of the Powers concerned, namely, Great Britain, America, France and Japan, and as a result he decided to form a Committee to decide on the question of indemnity, while the Legations instructed their consuls at Hankow to enter into negotiations with the Committee. The settlement of the indemnity question will now have to be postponed, as the Chinese Foreign Commissioner will not be able to be present.

THE WRECKING OF ICHANG.

THE NEED FOR FOREIGN PROTECTION.

The outbreak of soldiers and wrecking of Ichang, closely followed by similar deplorable scenes at Wuchang, is altogether too serious an affair for definite opinions to be formed yet awhile. Much more information is needed as to what brought about the explosion, who the soldiers were precisely and what has become of them. The last point particularly needs clearing up in view of to-day's extraordinary report that some of the looters (whether from Ichang or Wuchang is immaterial) have kindly consented to be disbanded on condition that they retain their arms and loot. If this were not China such a statement would be considered too farcical to put on the telegraph wires. One thing, however, appears clear, namely, that in view of the total inability of Tuchuns and military commanders to control their troops, who will naturally not obey those who consistently purloin their pay, full power must be given to foreign gunboats on the river to act entirely within their own discretion in maintaining public order. In a letter received yesterday from a correspondent at Ichang appears the following:—

One aspect of this looting which the ordinary Chinese could not understand was why the British gunboat should stand by and do nothing while lighter-load after lighter-load of loot was put aboard the *Kwei Lee* on Sunday, and one found it very difficult to make them understand that a foreign Power cannot interfere in the affairs of China without causing complications.

A very natural difficulty, for which there is only one solution. Whatever cry might be raised about sovereign rights from the safe retreat of foreign settlements, public opinion among Chinese up the river is ripe for such protection; and at Ichang in particular the Chinese merchants are vowing that they can do no more business unless the British and other firms obtain some guarantee against repetition of the recent outrage.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

WEST RIVER MINES.

WARNING TO STEAMER CAPTAINS.

A *customs notification* issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, Mr. C. Thorne, on June 15th, states that information was received from the Defence Commissioner through the Superintendent of Customs to the following effect:—

"As military requirements at present call for precautions to be taken within the zone subject to martial law, Hue Chu (mines) are being laid on the river at Kai Shou, and that to mark the points where these are located a signal of a red colour on the left side and a signal of a green colour on the right side have been placed leaving a channel in the middle for navigation purposes, and that with a view to the avoidance of danger no vessels are allowed to pass the space between shore and signal on each side of the river."

Shipping firms are recommended by the notification to make this known to their agents in Hongkong, Canton, etc., and to request their Captains, when passing the place specified, to be careful to navigate their vessels in strict accordance with the above warning.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF HALF HOSE IN

SILK, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL.

PURE WOOL LIGHT WEIGHT SOCKS IN PLAIN COLOURS, CHECKS, STRIPES AND EMBROIDERED CLOX.

Prices Ranging from $1.50 to $4.50 pr.



THIS SOCK, AS SHOWN, IS IDEAL FOR SUMMER WEAR. IT IS THIN, COOL, PERFECT FITTING, YET DURABLE AND PRACTICALLY HOLE-PROOF. THE PRICES OF INTERWOVEN ARE—

Lisle $1.75 Silk $3.25 pr.

OTHER GRADES OF HALF HOSE ARE "WIRE-TIPPED" $1.50 PR. AND THE "LILY OF FRANCE" IN A HEAVY SILK $3.50 TO $5.00 PR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[15

FAMOUS WHISKIES

AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—Extra Special Liqueur	$40	$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—Special Scotch	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Square Bottle	44	3.75
PALL MALL—Guaranteed 11 Years Old	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen $12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS.



NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SUITINGS

IN

WHITE SERGES CASHMERES and FLANNELS.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED

"TAIPO CLOTH" FOR SUMMER WEAR.

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Mr. STARLING JEX, Secretary of the Company, with power to Sign per Procuration.
THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1077

WANTED.

WANTED in October FURNISHED HOUSE or LARGE FLAT.
Reply to— Box No. 1076,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
1076

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CORNELL PLANT DECEASED 1921.

ANY person having knowledge concerning any will or testament of the above is requested to communicate with LETTS BROTHERS, Solicitors, 8, Bartletts Buildings, London, E.C. 2, England.
[1077

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JULY, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.44 to equal Franc 1.00.
M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1078

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JULY, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.44 to equal Franc 1.00.
TH. KRING.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1079

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A MEETING will be held in the BOARD-ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office on THURSDAY next, 23RD JUNE, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Branch of the Society.
Anyone interested in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is cordially invited to attend.
[1076

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND 5/- per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared on account of the year 1920. It is payable on the 5th July next, Coupon No. 37.
FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.C.), LTD.,
W. H. BELL.
Hongkong, June 16th, 1921. 1074

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares Nos.14357/68 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of BEV WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [984

G. R.

SALE by tender of W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.
Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.
Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 NOON, JULY 12TH, 1921.
The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.
Particulars of the vessel are:—
Steam vessel.

Length	... 85 feet.
Beam	17 " 2 inches
Depth	10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage	...170.
Horse Power ...	...350.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1921.

THE DISCUSSION ON BRITISH EMPIRE POLICY.

THE Imperial Conference which is about to be held in London is an event of high importance to the Empire, and the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday last on Empire policy reflects the deep interest which is felt in Parliamentary circles regarding the gathering. It cannot be said that the discussion was marked by any new or startling feature, except perhaps that the many references made to the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance elicited from the Leader of the House a statement on the subject that may be regarded as more clearly indicating the intentions of the Government in regard to this question than any official statement that has been made since the question of the renewal of the Treaty came up for consideration. Though Mr. CHAMBERLAIN spoke of the renewal of the Treaty as being "pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were *interested*," and until the Conference of the Dominion Premiers had been held it was impossible to say what course would be adopted, he sufficiently indicated the view entertained by the Imperial Government when he expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reconcile Great Britain's desire for a perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with the continuance of a close and intimate friendship with Japan. He declared that there was no reason for any apprehension on America's part, and that he did not believe that the intention or the result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance caused, or could cause, any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America. That is the one point on which the British Dominions overseas need to be definitely assured, and with that assurance their doubts as to the wisdom of renewing the Treaty will be dissolved. So much may be gathered from recent public utterances of the statesmen of the Dominions who feel a special interest in the subject.

There are two objections to the Treaty which remain to be met. One comes from India, where there is an objection to depending on Japanese aid in the defence of India. The other objection is from China. Sir SAMUEL HOARE, in the course of the debate, argued that the Treaty, if renewed, "must be modified to meet China's just demands." What are the "just demands" of China in this connection? China is understood to have lodged an objection to the obligation in the existing Treaty to safeguard the integrity and independence of China. It offends China's *amour propre* to be the object of such solicitude and not to be formally consulted on the subject. We venture to think, however, that China has had good reason to be thankful that the safeguarding of the independence and integrity of her country was expressly declared to be one of the main objects of the Treaty. When the first Treaty of Alliance was negotiated, China's integrity was gravely threatened by the scramble of the Foreign Powers for "spheres of influence" which might easily have led to the partitioning of China. The menace of this Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan conceivably operated very successfully to avert that danger: but, curiously enough, in recent years the objection to the Alliance has been that Japan, under cover of it, showed by the famous "Twenty-one Demands" which she presented to China in 1915, that she was really bent upon doing in China the very thing she was pledged by the Treaty to avoid, and a very natural inference on China's part was that she was making these Demands with the tacit support and connivance of her Ally. That is where China's principal grievance arises. China knows now, and all the world knows, that the British Government had no prior knowledge of these "Demands"—or "suggestions," as the Tokyo Foreign Office preferred to call them—and a question which China might well consider is whether she would have been able so easily to get rid of them if there had not been in existence this Treaty whereby Great Britain and Japan jointly undertook to preserve the integrity and independence of China. It was the British Press which revealed these diplomatic secrets to the world, and it was mainly the condemnation of these demands by the British communities in China that brought about their defeat. The hostility which has been manifested in the British communities of China towards a renewal of the Alliance springs mainly from the distrust which this incident inspired. It is difficult to see, however, what substantial grounds of objection China herself can have to a pact among Foreign Powers which aims among other things at safeguarding her integrity. She is impotent to assure this herself, and it is indeed fortunate for her that in the past fifteen or twenty years the Foreign Powers have been bound by self-denying ordinances which have given her a sense of protection which, otherwise, she could not possibly have enjoyed. On the whole we think, in spite of what may be said to the contrary, that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance has effectively contributed to this result.

Senor O. D. Canseco has been formally recognised as Consul for Bolivia in Hongkong.

Friday, July 1st, has been appointed by the Governor-in-Council to be observed as a general holiday.

The appointment of Mr. R. A. C. North as Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor in addition to his other duties is gazetted.

In the matter of the Kowloon Hospital, the stage has been reached of inviting tenders for the preparation of the site at Tai Shek Ku.

Three cases of plague (two deaths) and one of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the daily return of the Medical Officer of Health issued on Saturday.

Hundreds of refugees are flooding into Shanghai from Ichang, Wuchang and Hankow, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. The Chinese hotels are already filled.

A suit for damages for over Tls. 211,000 has been brought at Shanghai by the Say Yuen Hong against Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The cause of action set forth in the petition is an alleged breach of an agency contract for the sale of indigo in the Far East.

Mr. R. W. Robertson, formerly stationed in Shanghai and later at Hankow, has returned to Shanghai, after Home leave, to take charge of the Chartered Bank in succession to Mr. C. J. Scott, who is proceeding on Home leave.

The man and woman who were charged with obtaining money by a pretence that they were collecting money for the burial of a relative, appeared, again, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, on Saturday. The man was sentenced to three months' and the woman to one month's imprisonments.

Dr. Koch has given notice of his intention to ask at the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow the following question:—"Will the President inform the Board whether the Government has intimated its intention of adopting any of the suggestions recommended in the report recently laid on the table for dealing with the mosquito pest."

The leading members of the Russian Light Opera and Operette Co., who had been delayed by a charity performance in Shanghai, reached Hongkong on Saturday morning by the *Empress of Russia*. The Company left at 2 o'clock for Macao to fulfil an engagement there. They play four nights at Macao and open their season in Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

Bishop Molony of Ningpo writes to the Shanghai Press on the subject of Mr. Hickson's Mission of Healing, declaring that he has no hesitation in saying that great results have been achieved, both spiritual and physical. "Physically," he writes, "there have been a large number of cures: we are hearing of them constantly." The Bishop gives particulars of several.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, on Saturday morning, with tresspass in the servants' quarters of Lyemun Terrace. Mr. T. Rowan appeared for the first accused and applied for a remand. The other three men admitted being in the quarters. One said that he went to see his brother, another to see his son, and the third to see a relative. The Magistrate remanded the first man until Tuesday, and fined the others $5 each.

Truth has the following paragraph in which some of the oldest residents may be interested: "Sir Frank Bowden, who died last week, spent his early life in China, at Hongkong. Having made a fortune there by various speculations, he became the proprietor of the Raleigh cycle business, which he reorganised in 1888. His factories (originally at Nottingham) are now at London, and over 3,400 hands are employed there. For some years past he had resided at Bestwood Lodge, the Duke of Albans' place near Nottingham, and he received a baronetcy in 1915. He returned to England in a dying state after having passed the winter in Portugal.

Charges against opium smugglers again occupied much time at the Magistracy, on Saturday. In one case, a sew-amah had a moderate quantity of opium concealed in an innocent-looking needle-work basket, with needle and thread caught in a piece of material as though she had just put down her work. Another defendant had a packet of joss paper about a foot high and tied together with cord. The edges of the paper were square and even; the pile looked as though it must be solid; but no, the pile of square sheets had been hollowed out nearly to the bottom, then a few uncut sheets had been put on top. Inside, the revenue officers found 17 one tael tins.

Due to the sharp competition from Japanese furniture makers who are paying higher prices for the black wood in Siam, the source of production, the Chinese merchants engaged in this business have been practically driven out of field, says the *Canton Times*. As a result very little black wood has been coming to Kwangtang which is famous for the manufacture of black wood furniture. Consequently, very exhorbitant prices are now being demanded for furniture of this kind. Another advantage attributed to the Japanese furniture makers is that they are making black wood furniture in such a style as appeals to foreigners in America and Europe, while Chinese manufacturers are only making it in very clumsy and inartistic styles. This is given as another reason for the loss in trade in foreign markets by Chinese manufacturers.

The road round Mount Gough from near Findlay Road to Plantation Road has been named after the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and will in future be known as "Severn Road."

We notice in a Shanghai contemporary a letter on "Hongkong Feet" announcing "a small discovery," which the writer accidentally made with reference to this skin disease, which, he says, many have found to be practically incurable. His cure is stated in the following terms: "Soaking the infected toes in a saturated solution of ordinary cooking salt and very hot water for a few minutes daily, allowing the foot to dry naturally, will first remove the irritation and later by continuing the treatment appear to effect a complete cure by destroying the cause of the infection which is presumably a parasite." The writer of the letter, which is signed "Layman," says his inquiries show that there are an enormous number of sufferers amongst the Europeans in the Far East.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has sent a telegram to the British Cabinet and Parliament, and one addressed to the Governments of Canada, Australia and India protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance. These telegrams represent that Japan is trying to dominate the Far East and is depending on the Alliance for support. The British Parliament is told that if the Alliance is renewed in any form whatever the relations between China and Great Britain will become estranged, and it is sure to be detrimental to British commerce in China. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has also addressed cables on the subject to the Governments of France and Italy and to representative British newspapers.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S APPEAL.

TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has appealed to President Harding to recognise his Government, declaring that unless America lends her helping hand "we shall be compelled against our will to submit to Japan's Twenty-one Demands."

U.S. ADMIRAL OF THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

Rear-Admiral Eberle, hitherto commanding the Atlantic Battleship Division, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in succession to Admiral Rodman, who commands the Naval Base at Hampton Roads.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

THE HAGUE, June 17th.

Prince Hirohito and Prince Kanin today visited the House in the Wood and the Peace Palace where they were very interested in Japanese *objets d'art*. After luncheon at the Royal Palace with Prince Henry, they left Rotterdam. They returned to the Hague for a farewell banquet at the Royal Palace with the Queen Mother, Prince Henry and prominent personages.

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

BRITISH FAR EASTERN POSSESSIONS NOT INCLUDED.

LONDON, June 17th.

The conditions under which the Government proposes to aid British traders under the export credits scheme have been issued. The Government proposes to guarantee drafts drawn against shipments of goods to a maximum of 85 per cent. of the amount of the draft. The new system which comes into force almost immediately thus approximates much more closely than the existing method of advances to an ordinary process of trade, as guarantee drafts can be discounted in the usual manner. The Government will also participate with British Banks and financial houses in the risks incurred in financing trade with countries included in the scheme which covers trade with all parts of the British Empire, British protectorates, and mandated territories, except that it is not proposed at present to apply it to British India, Ceylon, or British possessions in the Far East, which are understood to be still fully supplied with goods, and special facilities for financing exports to them are not required.

BRITAIN'S LABOUR TROUBLES:

MINERS' BOMBSHELL: COTTON OPERATIVES' CHALLENGE.

BRITISH EMPIRE POLICY:

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON IMPERIAL CABINET AGENDA.

BARCELONA OUTRAGE:

MAYOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.

Several suggestions as regards the agenda of the Imperial Conference were made in a full dress debate in the House of Commons, but members disclaimed intention of bringing pressure to bear on the Government or the Conference.

Major-General Sir J. H. DAVIDSON, referring to the urgency of preventing competition in armaments, declared that it was essential that the situation in the Far East should be adequately reviewed by a conference comprising Britain, America and Japan. He advocated an extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the result of that conference was known, but said that if we let the Pacific question wander on and we competed in armaments we could not manage our world-wide responsibilities. He dwelt on the dangers of the colour question which ought to be considered from an economic standpoint. He suggested the establishment of an imperial council on which resident ministers from the Dominions in Britain might deal with foreign affairs and imperial defence.

CHINA'S "JUST DEMANDS."

Colonel Sir SAMUEL HOARE stoutly affirmed the necessity of Anglo-French friendship as a basis for our imperial policy and foreign policy in Europe. We could not revert to a policy of isolation after signing the Peace Treaty much as we should like it. He strongly advocated Anglo-American friendship as the basis of our world policy. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, he deprecated any alliance likely to embitter our relations with the British commonwealths, or the United States. He argued that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, if renewed, must be modified to meet China's just demands, also American objections. He supported Major-General Davidson's suggested conference on Pacific matters with the inclusion of the Dominions and Chinese representatives, at which Japanese emigration could also be considered. He favoured, amid cheers, acquiescence in Canada's idea of separate diplomatic representation in America, Australia and elsewhere if she so desired.

Sir J. D. REES rejoiced in the prospects that justice would be done to the natural aspirations of the Indians for equal rights at the conference.

Major-General Sir C. TOWNSHEND preferred that the Dominions should build their own fleets instead of contributing money to the British Government.

Sir T. J. BENNETT while eulogizing Japan's behaviour during the war suggested that conditions were different now from those which prevailed when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was entered into, and we must be convinced that Japan was equally potent in the military and naval sense as before the war. He declared that India did not like the idea of a treaty in which Japan was depended on to come and help our defence of India. He recognised the delicacy of the problem concerning Indian settlement in other parts of the Empire.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Commander BELLAIRS, reviewing Japan's wonderful progress, said that she was deserving of the world's greatest respect, but Britons were very averse to an alliance with a nation pursuing militaristic ambitions as evidenced by the huge estimates for the Services. He thought that the Alliance perhaps had military rather than liberalising effects and recalled critically Japan's twenty-one demands on China in 1915. He did not object to a British, Japanese and American Alliance which would leave China confident that she was able to pursue the peaceful development of her own resources.

INDIAN UNREST.

Mr. B. C. SPOOR (Labour) agreed with General Smuts' statement that the British Empire as it was known before the war had completely broken up and must be replaced by a power comprising the outstanding qualities of the Dominions and the Mother Country. Mr. Spoor laid stress on the fact that whatever line was taken up by any of the Dominions on the Asiatic question it had far-reaching effects outside the limits of that particular Dominion. He attributed the more composed state of affairs in India to the presence of Lord Reading, and hoped that Lord Reading was going to win the confidence of Indians. Nevertheless, Mr. Spoor thought that the disturbed state of the country was partly due to the position of Asiatics in other parts of the world. He described the widely conflicting opinion in evidence before the committee considering the question of Indians in East Africa regarding the present status of Indians. He declared that the position in East Africa was having a serious effect in India. He, like other speakers, referred to the distinguished character of India's representative at the conference. Concluding, he hoped that the conference would be swayed by considerations of principle, not of expediency.

NEW CHINA POLICY WANTED.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR hoped that the policy of the nations exercising special rights over the parcelled out parts of China would be abandoned, and trusted that any renewed Anglo-Japanese Treaty would fully recognize Chinese susceptibilities as well as her rights and independence. He voiced misgivings as regards Korea. He pressed for the placing of the Irish question on the conference of the agenda.

Brigadier-General G. B. COCKERILL insisted that the equality of status within the empire which he and others did not challenge should be carried to equality in the burden of responsibilities.

Lieut.-General Sir A. HUNTER-WESTON emphasised the importance of co-ordinated Empire defence and elaborated his views to show how this was of vital importance of each of the Dominions. He urged the formation of a permanent defence advisory body consisting of Dominions' and British Services representatives and including munition makers.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY ON THE DEBATE.

Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, replying to the debate, praised its high level and pointed out the restrictions in speech imposed on responsible ministers who would be attending the forthcoming conference in participating in the present debate. This was accentuated owing to many problems being as delicate as they were important. He disagreed with the speaker who referred to the slowness of British political movements, for he was rather astonished at the rapid advance during the last 25 years. The Imperial gathering was no longer a rare accident. We found that all members were absolutely equally recognised and India was sitting on terms of equality, which was in itself no small achievement. It had not created wonderment in him that foreign Allies had been surprised and had failed to comprehend an Empire consisting of such unity in diverse parts. It was not only a model for the League of Nations but was a league of nations. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, referring to a suggestion that the initiative in any change or progress must come from the Dominions themselves, declared that such proposals would not fall on an unfriendly ear and would be welcomed by the Government and Parliament. No cut-and-dried agenda would be presented to the conference. After recapitulating the principal subjects which the Imperial Government desired to submit (already cabled) he said that if the Dominions or anyone else desired and cared to find time to discuss other questions the Government was very willing to enter into discussions. Referring to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's hope that Dominion representatives would discuss Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain said that he hesitated to make such a suggestion himself, chiefly lest the Dominions' representatives might consider an invitation to meddle in our affairs as the first step on our part to attempt to meddle in their affairs; but if the Premiers of the Dominions desired it, such discussion would be very valuable. Government departments had prepared memoranda and suggestions on the various matters of common concern which might come before the conference. These had been approved by the Cabinet and would be circulated to the conference.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

As regards defence very careful preparation had been made to render the discussion as useful as possible. The Government's proposals in this connection had been carefully considered for some time. The Fighting Services had prepared confidential memoranda which had been carefully examined from the point of view of general imperial defence and co-ordinated by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Balfour.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that as the pressure of the public made it impossible for the full Committee of Defence to resume all its pre-war activities, a provisional solution had been found in the establishment of a standing defence sub-committee, meetings of which could be regularly attended by the Secretaries of State, War, Air, Colonies and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Chief of the Air Staff with representatives of the Treasury and any other departments concerned from time to time. That committee had been meeting regularly thrice weekly for three months and had already achieved a great deal of work.

The Government desired to promote as far as it could such co-ordination of the military, naval, and air forces of the Empire as would enable them, with the assent of their respective authorities, to co-operate in the quickest and most effective manner and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war, but it was not for His Majesty's Government to talk with an air of command of the manner in which Dominion forces should be disposed. Those decisions could be taken by the Governments of the Dominions themselves and any measures of co-ordination and co-operation which could be attained must be decided by the free choice of the Dominions. His Majesty's Government fully realised the importance of this co-operation and would do everything it could to facilitate it, and any assistance it could render in this connection and the Dominions required would be joyfully given.

LANDMARK IN EMPIRE'S HISTORY.

Similarly we should welcome closer association of the Dominions with us in all matters concerning the foreign policy of the Empire. He recalled that at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence to which the Prime Ministers of the Dominions then in England were summoned—as they might or would be summoned, on their own request, when they were here, or if the subject were interesting; or they desired such a meeting—the first exposition of facts and principles on which the foreign policy of the Empire was based that was ever received by the elected representatives of the Empire, or Ministers of Britain was given. The Dominions' representatives who were present at that conference had often spoken of it as a landmark in the history of the Empire.

Sir C. KINLOCH COOKE: Couldn't it be published?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied that, of course, it could not. Such reviews of foreign policy had been a constant feature of every later imperial gathering but it was impossible to publish them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was obviously a matter upon which it was peculiarly difficult to speak. It was pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested. It nearly concerned several foreign countries, and until the conference had been held he could not say what the outcome of the deliberations would be or the exact course of the policy they would adopt. Objections made in the course of the debate to renewal of the treaty had been mainly that the conditions which gave rise to it had disappeared. True, the conditions to-day were not the conditions of yesterday, but what about conditions to-morrow? We must not only look at the present but also what the position in the future would be. He did not believe that the intention or result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had caused, or could cause, any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America. He was certain there was no reason for any such apprehension. He would not say that it had not caused a certain measure of apprehension among people who had been misinformed with regard to the object of the parties, and who misconceived the result. It was the determination of the British people to maintain friendly relations with their American kinsmen. It must always be a cardinal factor in British policy to remove any apprehension standing in the path of good Anglo-American relations. Any new armaments competition between Britain and America would be a tragedy, not only for both countries but for civilisation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

After saying that he did not wish to prejudge the action of the conference, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to make a statement with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the course of which he paid a tribute to the loyal action of Japan when the Alliance became operative and the valuable support Japan rendered the Empire during the war. He said that the Government would not be party to any alliance directed against America or under which Britain could be called on to act against America. He did not say that continuance of the Alliance in a modified form was impossible, but held the opinion that it might be possible to reconcile Britain's desire for perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with the continuance of a close and intimate friendship with Japan. It must be the object of any Government of Britain, the Dominions, or India to secure such co-operation with the Great Powers in the Pacific as would prevent new competition in armaments and secure the peace of the Pacific and the lands abutting on that ocean.

PLEDGE OF CONTINUED UNITY.

It was inconceivable to him that the British Empire, which was a league of nations preserving peace over so large a portion of the world and exercising so many influences for good on civilisation, should not in time by whatever means—perhaps means that we now could not foresee—continue to develop its common constitutional organs and its opportunities for co-operation in policy and action.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded, "We looked back proudly on the birth of these British nations overseas and had followed their fortunes affectionately. In the great hour of need there had been a common voice and a common resolution. If peace had not cemented it the sacrifices each made would have bound us forever, and would mean the pledge of our continued unity." (Cheers.)

VENUE OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 17th.

Reuter learns that a suggestion has been made in influential quarters that the imperial conference hold its sittings in St. James's Palace instead of at Downing Street. The proposal has not yet been agreed to, but its adoption is probable.

LATEST CABLES.

PIVOTAL FACT OF FAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 19th.

As regards the British Cabinet's advocacy of a renewed understanding with Japan, the *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent says that the Cabinet makes it a fundamental point of its desire to prevent the partition of China, to preserve the "open door" in China and to give her a fair chance.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in an article in the *Observer*, emphasises the fact that no renewal of the Alliance can serve to promote peace in the Far East, unless it sincerely reasserts the article of the existing treaty providing for the independence and integrity of China. He declares that China's weakness constitutes the pivotal fact of the Far Eastern problem. Of this weakness is to be cured, China's independence must be preserved and its resources developed to the general advantage. It will be necessary before long for the Powers concerned to intervene and insist on certain real reforms, namely, the disbandment of the Tuchuns' rabble armies, the reorganisation of administration and the restoration of normal fiscal relations between Peking and the provinces. If, as Mr. Bland says he hopes and believes, the Japanese Government is ready to co-operate in this connection, the renewal of the Alliance will be an event of good augury and welcome to every true friend of China.

PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTIONS.

PARIS, June 19th.

The information is gathered from a trustworthy source that Lord Curzon proposed the initiation of direct negotiations with a view of securing peace in the Near East. He suggested approaching Greece, at first, requesting that the settlement be left in the hands of the Allies. If Greece accepts, the Turks are then to be approached. Should the Turks, then, refuse, the Allies would lighten the financial restrictions so far imposed on Greece, but should the Turks accept, they would be guaranteed the benefits conferred under the London Agreement.

LORD CURZON CONFERS WITH M. BRIAND.

PARIS, June 18th.

Lord Curzon and M. Briand conferred to-day, the discussions covering the general foreign policy and particularly the Eastern problems. The Italian Ambassador was invited to participate in the discussions.

AUSTRALIANS AT THE OVAL.

SURREY'S GOOD FIELDING.

LONDON, June 18th.

Playing at the Oval, against Surrey, before a crowd of 18,000, in sunny weather, on a perfect and very fast wicket, the Australians, winning the toss, elected to go in. Early in the start their batsmen completely failed, and 5 wickets were down for 85 runs. Then Gregory's lusty hitting sent up the score of the Australians to 213, Gregory making 101. Gregory had great luck and gave several chances in his innings lasting 2 hrs. 15 mins. The fielding and bowling were good.

Hitch took 5 wickets for 74 runs.

Surrey had made 85 runs for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps were drawn. The scoring was slow, owing to the splendid Australian fielding.

AUSTRALIANS' MATCH WITH HAMPSHIRE DRAWN.

LONDON, June 17th.

The weather was glorious if very hot. There were 1,000 spectators. The wicket was fast. Hampshire made 370 runs, Mead made 129 including 18 fours, hitting good off-drives. Hampshire in the second innings made 135 runs for five wickets. The match was drawn.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Somerset beat Glamorgan by an innings and 128 runs; Leicester beat Lancashire by 180 runs; Sussex beat Warwick by an innings and 31 runs; Middlesex beat Essex by eight wickets; Gloucester beat Derby by 117 runs; and Surrey and Cambridge played a draw.

NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THEIR MAJESTIES TO BE AT STATE OPENING.

LONDON, June 18th.

Her Majesty the Queen accompanies His Majesty the King to Belfast.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINN FEIN SENSATION.

MIDNIGHT ATTACKS ON LONDON SIGNALMEN.

LONDON, June 17th.

A new sensational development in the Sinn Fein campaign started in the neighbourhood of London at midnight consisting of attacks on signal boxes and signalmen. A Scotland Yard statement describes nine outrages in the course of which some railwaymen were fired on, gagged, bound, and removed from their signal boxes which were set on fire. One man was wounded in the face. Shots were exchanged between the police and a party of motorists. Nine men were arrested. They were all young Irishmen.

The Irish Self-Determination League is known to be corresponding with the heads of the Irish Republican Army who are directing crime in Ireland.

CENSUS BOYCOTT.

LONDON, June 17th.

Information has been received in official quarters that the Sinn Fein Parliament has ordered all citizens of the Irish Republic in Great Britain to refuse to fill up census papers on June 19th.

LATEST CABLES.

OUTRAGE IN BARCELONA.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAYOR.

BARCELONA, June 17th.

Four individuals fired several revolver shots at the Mayor while the latter was on his way to the Town Hall this morning. One shot struck the Mayor in the side. His injury is not serious.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain have sent a message of sympathy to the Mayor.

POLO CUP.

AMERICA DEFEATS ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 18th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the King of Spain were present at Hurlingham and there was a brilliant society gathering when America, represented by Milburn (back), Watson Webb, Hitchcock and Stoddard, met England. The English team consisted of Lockett (back), Lord Wodehouse, Barrett and Tomkinson. The ground was in capital condition. The game opened quietly, then the Americans attacked and scored twice in the first chukker. The play was very fast. Tomkinson scored and played strongly, but his shooting was indifferent. The teams scored goal for goal till the score stood at 5 to 4. Then the Englishmen appeared to lose heart at the beginning of the sixth chukker, when the score stood at 7 to 4.

Watson Webb was the most brilliant player on the field. The Americans had better ponies and played with more understanding. The Englishmen wasted the chances, particularly in the third and fourth chukkers, with poor shooting.

AMERICA'S WIDE MARGIN.

LATER.

At Hurlingham, in the International Polo Cup, America defeated England by 11 to 4 goals.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S IDEAL.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

President Harding, discussing with the members of the new Shipping Board questions of policy, said that he desired, when he left office, to be known as the head of an administration under which American merchant marine had been re-established. This was not accomplishable speedily, but must be built on the development of private initiative.

COAL STRIKE CRISIS.

MINERS' LEADER EXPLAINS POSITION.

LATER.

The miners' Executive, to-day, decided to ask all Trades Unions affected by the wage disputes to meet them shortly with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure mutual demands.

Mr. Frank Hodges said that this implied a general strike, if the other Unions agreed to the suggestion.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SUBSIDY.

LONDON, June 18th.

The result of the miners' ballot has astonished even the Executive of the Federation, and it indicates that the men are still obstinate on the subject of the question on which the strike was first declared, namely, a National Pool. Nevertheless, owners are opening pits on Monday, believing that numbers of men will resume, if not immediately then certainly during the week.

Mr. Lloyd George informed Mr. Hodges that the Government's offer of assistance by £10,000,000 subsidy cannot be renewed after to-morrow.

GENERAL STRIKE BOMBSHELL.

LONDON, June 18th.

The decision of the miners' Executive to appeal for a general strike is a bombshell and makes the coal deadlock worse than ever. The Government's grant automatically lapses, and the miners have no longer the opportunity of resuming with an initial reduction not exceeding a florin daily. The position of the Executive is embarrassing, as they are aware that there is a movement in the coal-fields in favour of resumption, despite the ballot, in which only 64 per cent. of the miners voted.

In view of the Triple Alliance failure, it is not considered likely that the other Unions contemplate a stoppage.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESULT OF THE MINERS' BALLOT ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, June 17th.

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot favours continuance of the stoppage.

LATER.

The figures of the miners' ballot were as follows:—

For the owners' terms	183,827
Against	432,511

MR. HODGES' ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 18th.

After a meeting of the miners' executive Mr. Hodges announced that in view of the ballot decision the stoppage would continue.

It is stated, however, that in view of the expiry to-morrow of the Government's offer of ten millions, further negotiations with the Government are probable.

LATEST CABLES.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

CHAMPIONS IN TRAINING.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

Dempsey is still wearing the special headgear to protect his eye. He has started intensive work, boxing with three heavy-weights whom he sadly manhandled.

A batch of new sparring partners arrives from France on Monday, when Carpentier begins a course of real fighting.

COTTON CRISIS.

OPERATIVES HESITATE TO ACCEPT TERMS.

LONDON, June 18th.

There is a hitch in the cotton settlement. It appears that the meeting of operatives' delegates at Manchester ended in a hubbub and confusion. The vote in favour of the acceptance of the terms was challenged, and subsequently the negotiating committees of the employers and the employed, who met to sign the agreement, decided to adjourn till June 24th to give some workers' organisations an opportunity of consulting the districts.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPERATIVES ACCEPT REDUCED WAGES.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled.

LATER.

A meeting at Manchester of the United Textile Workers, representing all branches of the cotton operatives, divided by 266 to 277 votes to accept the wages settlement recently negotiated. Most of the mills will re-open on Monday.

EARLIER.

An indication of the feeling of the rank and file of the cotton operatives as regards the proposed wages settlement is furnished by resolutions of branches of the Oldham Co-operative Spinners' Association which by an overwhelming vote instructed its delegates to vote against the proposed terms.

RUBBER EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GOVERNMENT OF MALAYA.

LONDON, June 17th.

The International rubber exhibition in the Agricultural Hall has concluded. The gold trophy for the best exhibit in rubber was awarded to Brazil. Gold medals were awarded to the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya. Six silver cups were awarded to the managers of various rubber estates. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, presenting the prizes, said that the exhibition had been most successful and had done much good to the rubber industry.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

OVER 2,000,000 REGISTERED.

LONDON, June 17th.

It is officially stated that 2,185,000 were registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom on June 10th.

EUROPE'S DEBTS TO AMERICA

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

The Cabinet has decided to ask Congress to authorise the conversion of European loans into interest-bearing certificates which could be absorbed by American business men.

MANDATE PROBLEM.

LEAGUE SEEKING A SETTLEMENT WITH AMERICA.

PARIS, June 17th.

Mr. Da Cunha, acting President of the Council of the League of Nations, has sent a letter to the Premiers of Britain, France, Italy and Japan inviting them to make every effort to reach a resolution in the points under discussion between them and the United States with regard to mandates in order to enable the Council of the League to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the Assembly of the League.

CHINESE DELEGATE'S MISSION.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Wang Chung Hui left Paris on the conclusion of his mission in connection with the League of Nations.

HERTFORD BY-ELECTION.

ANTI-WASTE CANDIDATE DEFEATS COALITION UNIONIST.

LONDON, June 17th.

The result of the Hertford by-election (owing to Mr. N. Pemberton Billing's resignation) was as follows:—

Rear-Admiral Sueter (anti-waste candidate)	12,329
Sir Hildred Carlile (Coalition Unionist)	5,553

THE COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17th.

It is officially stated that the cost of living on May 31st was 119 per cent. above the cost of living in July, 1914, compared with 128 per cent. on April 30th.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

SCHIMIDZU BEATS DAVISON.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the Lawn Tennis London championships at Queen's Club, Shimidzu beat Davison, 6-1, 6-1, in the semi-final.

SHIMIDZU'S VICTORY IN FINALS.

LONDON, June 18th.

At the Queen's Club London Championships, in the Singles final, Shimidzu beat Sleem, 6-2, 6-0.

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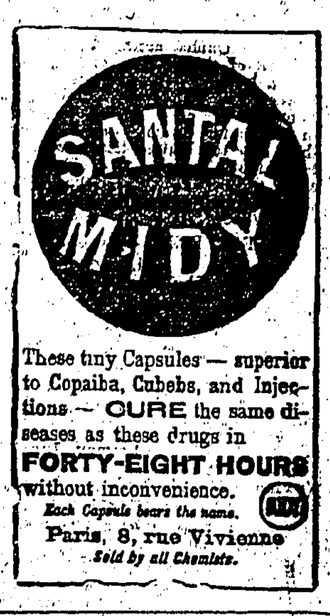
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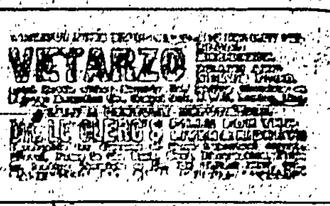


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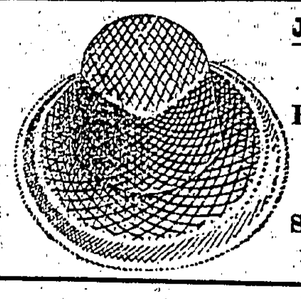
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ARE THE ENGLISH HYPOCRITES?

WHY OUR RESERVE IS OFTEN ATTACKED.

[BY H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.]

The Continental nations accuse us of hypocrisy. The question is whether we are hypocrites or only decent. There is, as a rule, a reserve in the English nature which prevents the ultimate display of frankness. It is always claimed that the French are logical, and the claim is true. They follow reason to its conclusion with ruthless integrity, and they deride us because we don't. But is it right to say that because of that we are hypocritical?

I have read French authors who metaphorically made my hair curl—such as Zola, Pierre Louys, Catulle Mendes, or almost any one. But I certainly should be grossly offended if I were charged with hypocrisy. I consider that I am just decently reserved. The Greeks had a canon which prevented them from showing on the stage in action anything shocking.

HARROWING FRANKNESS.

Aristotle, I think it was, first defined this dramatic law, and his term for it was "miaron." So when Œdipus put out his eyes it was off stage, and the audience had only the resultant emotions. So also with Shakespeare and "Macbeth." Contrast with this the appalling scene in which Sarah Bernhardt crept along the open stage with a knife or a sickle—I forget which—to kill her tyrant." On these conditions the whole Grand Guignol scheme is to be condemned. It may be logical, but it is not decent.

It cannot be charged against us that we have this (shall I say?) squeamishness as a mark of hypocricy. Once upon a time we were very different, and in line with the Continentals. It is not a national trait, but I rather think it is the evolution of a national characteristic. Go back to the Elizabethans, and you will find them frank and logical enough. Come later down the years to the eighteenth century, and you will find Swift, and Sterne, and Smollett, and many more. The English character had not yet got itself emancipated from the common voyage of national traits. But the process was beginning, and that process was, to my mind, part of the beneficent evolution of a nation's character.

If you want logic and reality, you can go to the hospitals, to the police courts, and elsewhere. There is plenty of them there. We as a nation now, not fearing Mrs. Grundy, have decided on definite limitations in ordinary affairs. We are not hypocritical, because we can free difficulties and dirt if it be necessary. But we want to keep open life as sweet as may be.

DECENCY, NOT HYPOCRISY.

After all, we must not forget that evolution has not ceased, but is still going on. The question is whether we are a little in advance of our neighbours. I am disposed to think so. Please don't cast your eyes back to the mid-Victorian period, when there was so much false sentiment. To-day there is a great deal of ugly life if you seek it in dark corners, but because it is there it does not make us, who repudiate it, hypocrites.

It is true we cover it over out of sight, as we do common acts of ordinary life which are intimate or gross. Abroad, there is no concealment either of the one or other. Which is the better way? I know which is the more comfortable way; nor do I wish to return to the open cess-pools of our forefathers. We have progressed, and we are still in progression. No, it is decency, not hypocrisy.—*Express.*

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS.

VIENNA, April 10th.

The fight for the Golden Fleece is about to be renewed in Paris before a jury of three. Messieurs Brayne, Fisher Williams, and Lion, as representing the Reparation Commission, with Belgium as Jason and Austria as the Dragon.

Under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain Belgium claims the treasure proper of the Order of the Golden Fleece, goldsmiths' work, collars, insignia, and decorations preserved formerly in the Court Chapel at Brussels, and also arms, tapestry, javelins, and the like, bearing the arms of the Order. Belgium also claims the surrender of the Reubens famous Triptych of San Ildefonso, which was purchased and brought to Vienna in 1777 from the Abbey of St. Jacques Coudenhove; further, arms, equipment, and documents which were taken from the Brussels arsenal to Vienna in 1794 and the manuscript originals which served General de Ferraris for the *Carte Chorographique* of the Austrian Netherlands between 1770 and 1777. Both sides have agreed to accept the findings of the jury.

***The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded in 1430 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who then reigned over the greater part of modern Belgium, as well as other wide territories in France and the Netherlands. The sovereignty of the Order, which is dedicated to our Lady and St. Andrew, the patron saint of the Dukes of Burgundy, passed by marriage to the House of Hapsburg in 1477, and became attached to the Crown of Spain, which for many years retained Belgium. When the male line of the Spanish Hapsburg came to an end in 1700 the Austrian branch of the family claimed the Order, while the Bourbons reigning in Madrid have consistently conferred it as Kings of Spain.

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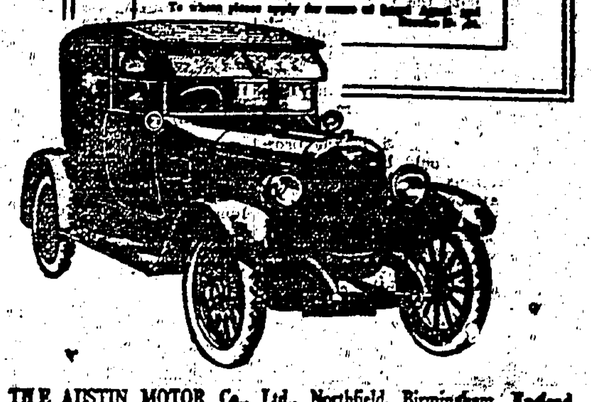
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HAS ENGLAND THE "SAVING GRACE?"

A DEFENCE OF ANGLO-SAXON HUMOUR.

[BY H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.]

I once read and reviewed a book by a celebrated Frenchman which was an inquiry into the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon. The author attributed this superiority in history to our public schools. To my mind he was wrong; it is due to our sense of humour.

If you cast your eye over Europe, now divided into many components, you will not find, so far as my experience goes, any real sense of humour. Think, for example, of Russia and the Bolsheviks! Well, if that is too modern an instance, think of Tolstoy, Tourgenieff, Dostoievsky, and Gorky. The simple Arcadian mind withers in the blight of their pessimism.

Then come westwards. Has any one ever discovered humour in German literature, or in Turkish, or in Polish, or in Hungarian? (I don't know these languages, and so make inquiries.) In France there is a most delicate wit, as is shown in its abundant and pungent literature. But I can find in my reading no traces of what we know as humour. The nearest approach to it was in the "Tartarin" of Alphonse Daudet. I know a very distinguished man of letters who chuckles at every sparkle of wit, but frankly confesses that he does not know what humour is.

IRISH AND WELSH.

If I am right, then (and I am subject to correction), humour is the monopoly of the Anglo-Saxon race. These islands are mainly composed of Anglo-Saxons, but even within their boundaries the sense of humour is limited. The Irish, for example, have no sense of humour, and I think the Welsh are in the same case. It may sound like a paradox to say that the Irish people are without humour, but I believe it is true, and I believe that the present Irish tragedy would not have arisen if the Irish had a sense of humour.

The traditional Irishman is humorous, but he is a "stage" Irishman, invented by others. He is not true to type.

The greatest exponent of Irish wit is Swift, and he was only an Irishman because he was born there.

Then the Scot—that most maligned being. The Scot's humour may be pawky, but it is humour. All the Irish humorists are Scotch, and the Scottish humorists need no mention, from Sir Walter Scott to Sir James Barrie.

Well, one gets back to the original claim—that humour abides in the Anglo-Saxons and has made them what they are. Shakespeare is surely, as in all things, an exemplar of this. But, to enlarge and confirm my argument, let us look away, and across the Atlantic.

In the United States there is abundant and overflowing humour. This is a derivative from the Anglo-Saxon stock. The German grins through a horse-collar, and his sense of humour stays there. But the English stock in America produces the ripened fruit of the old tree. So my thesis is proven.

As to what causes humour and so decides the empiry of the world I know not, and cannot guess. Perhaps some one will elucidate it. At least it is certain that humour is the saving salt of life, and that because we have it we are what we are.—*Daily Express.*

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SOVIETISM PROBLEM IN THE U.S. NAVY.

REPORTED TO BE BECOMING SERIOUS.

In an editorial article headed "'Sovietism' in the Navy," *The Army and Navy Register* of Washington, says:—

One of the new problems with which Secretary Denby is now called upon to deal, and with which he should deal with alacrity and vigour, is a state of affairs or condition of mind in the enlisted personnel of the Navy represented by the growth within and the encouragement from without the Service of what, for want of a better title, might be called "Sovietism." It is no exaggeration to say that this is assuming such proportions in numerous directions as to create a serious situation that may easily lead to demoralizing consequences of positive detriment to the Navy itself and of no benefit to the individuals who are being misled by specious appeals that are harmful in their purpose, obnoxious in their suggestion, and repugnant to the object of our form of government and its institutions. This may be regarded as strong language, but the conditions that are threatening the spirit of the service, the efficiency of the naval establishment, and the discipline of the naval personnel justify this and more that might be said and that will have to be said in no unmistakable terms.

It is absurd, when it is not tragic, to prattle about injecting "a true democracy" into a military organization. This is pure and unadulterated Bolshevism, despite what is said to the contrary by those who carelessly and crudely juggle with phrases in an effort at deception and an attempt to conceal from others the true significance of their diabolical corruption of the service sense of loyalty, obligation, and obedience. This deliberate breaking down of the confidence in, and respect for, superior authority; this bold assertion of contempt for, and denunciation of, law and order and regulated administration of those responsible for effective service in the programme of national defence, this arrogant assumption of the right to control, without liability for acts committed or omitted, constitute a grievous offence against our form of government and, unless prevented, will be a step backward and downward in the scale of human progress.

Men of the Navy who are being fooled by the arrant non-sense that promises to make them masters of their own destiny, in a selfish scheme of personal benefit at all odds and regardless of service interests and national protection, should be set right by good and wholesome advice from responsible sources. They should be shown the folly and peril they are incurring for themselves and the disaster they are, invoking upon the service.

The formation of association, societies, or whatever name may be adopted by organizations of men in the service for the purpose of compelling departmental and congressional action to the full bent of the desire of the membership of such bodies is one of the initial steps towards demmoralization of the Navy. There are other measures that may be properly and effectively utilized to achieve reforms when they are needed. The resources of the Navy Department, reaching down in its effect of benefit to the latest or newest recruit, are always available for the correction of abuses and the redress of grievances of whatever nature and wherever located. It is leasted unnecessary in the order of things that there should be such external—and antagonistic—aids to justice and the promotion of welfare as has been unwisely proposed.

It is to be hoped that the good sense of the American youth comprising the enlisted force of the United States Navy will now, as hitherto, be sufficient guarantly of the continued integrity, loyalty and sanity of the service personnel and that nothing approaching anarchy, Bolshevism, or Sovietism—kindred terms applying to a mongrel state of discontent and disorder—will be permitted to gain a foothold in any quarter.

TERRIBLE WAR STORY.

FOUR FRENCH SOLDIERS SHOT AFTER A REPRIEVE.

A terrible incident of the war was laid bare in the debate on the Amnesty Bill in Paris on April 24th, by M. Buisson, who urged an amendment empowering the Minister of Justice to instruct civil courts to hear appeals against court-martial sentences anterior to March, 1920. The amendment was adopted.

At Souain, he said, a company of the 336th Infantry were ordered to attack, but did not leave the trenches.

The adjutant's evidence was that they probably did not hear the order and the company as a whole was exonerated, but four men were chosen as scapegoats.

They were court-martialled, found guilty, and recommended to mercy, but the commander of the 60th Division insisted on their immediate execution. This was carried out. Ten minutes after an order arrived for their reprieve.

Deputy Jade, an officer in the same regiment, supplemented this recital. He said the men were broken by fatigue, that several attacks had already been unsuccessful, and that the plain before the trenches was strewn with corpses. When the order was given the officers leapt over the top, but were followed only by a small number of men, the others declaring they would rather be shot and get decent burial.

The following day it was decided to be impossible to court-martial the whole company, and a corporal and four men were chosen by lot to cut the German wire in broad daylight. M. Jade alleged that this was to obtain justification for the charge of refusing to obey. The men went over at the word of command, but threw themselves on the ground, and then took cover in a shell-hole, and refused to move.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 19th at 11.19.—Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei, and slightly at other reporting stations.

A depression is still shown over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.75 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.84 inches against an average of 33.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate; squally, cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	S.E. to E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	S.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 19TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	28.89	62	89	E	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.73	66	94	NW	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	—	68	100	S	1	o
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.72	80	87	SW	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.63	80	—	SSE	4	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	"	29.68	77	98	NW	2	r
Taichu	"	29.67	75	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.67	76	—	SE	4	r
Koshun	"	29.68	79	—	S	2	o
Pescadores	"	29.67	77	—	S	6	r
Canton	"	29.53	77	95	E	2	or
Hongkong	"	29.52	80	89	SSE	2	opq
Gap Rock	"	29.52	—	—	SSE	4	oq
Macao	"	29.49	79	95	SE	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.71	75	92	S	4	o
Lagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.73	77	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.74	75	92	SW	1	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.73	77	96	NW	1	o
Surigao	"	29.72	73	92	—	0	o
Guam	4.20	29.79	—	—	ENE	1	o
Yap	4.47	29.76	—	—	E	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea, in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and h hundreds.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.48	29.62	29.56
Temperature	80	80	79
Humidity	90	89	89
Wind Direction	South	SSE	SW.
,, Force	3	2	4
Weather	cd	opq	opq
Rain	0.48	—	0.76

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th . 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th . 77

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	1921. W.L. June 17 Ft.	1921. W.L. June 18 Ft.
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	—2.42	42.80	—
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	—0.80	9.30	9.10
Linkongkow N. River	+57.00	—	15.00	12.50
Samshui N. River	+37.25	—5.00	15.50	15.60
Sheklung E. River	+15.15	—0.93	4.76	4.33

* 40.8 feet on the 10th of June.

G. W. OLIVECRONA, Engineer-in-Chief.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

	SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION		
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues.,	21st June, 8 a.m
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tues.,	21st June, 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thurs.,	23rd June, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri.,	24th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Fri.,	24th June, 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.,	24th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"YANNIS"	Sat.,	25th June, Noon.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Wed.,	29th June, D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 23rd June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAVY"	26th June.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	2nd July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	10th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	26th June	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	5th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	15th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ARA.

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And under the Company's Management:—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
No. 8, BUND, KOBE.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 17th.

Haichang, Chinese str., 1,288 tons, Capt. A. C. R. Newburgh, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Jinsho Maru, Japanese str., 1,971 tons, Capt. S. Yonemoto, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.

Kasfong, British str., 987 tons, Capt. E. B. Jones, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

June 18th.

Chinhua, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. A. V. Harrison, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Dunera, British str., 3,420 tons, Capt. W. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Empress of Russia, British str., 8,789 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.

Genzan Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,085 tons, Capt. K. Uchikoshi, from Quinhon, with salt and general cargo.—Sato & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Shun Shing, Chinese str., 207 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.

Takada, British str., 4,923 tons, Capt. F. E. Harvey, from Rangoon and Straits, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Yang Tse Kiang, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.

Yei Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,624 tons, Capt. W. Nishikawa, from Hongay, with coal.—M.B.K.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Byers, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yusang, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. R. C. Thompson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Yue Ying Wa, British str., 816 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddler from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Carmichael & Clarke.

June 19th.

Caddapank, American str., 1,769 tons, Capt. G. B. Genereaux, from Saigon, with rice.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Haicheng, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. A. H. Stewart, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Haiyang, British str., 1,362 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Fok Tai Cheong.

Laomedon, British str., 4,268 tons, Capt. T. W. Hanney, from New York and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Nanking, American str., 5,099 tons, Capt. T. H. Dobson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.

Ryusho Maru, Japanese str., 1,752 tons, Capt. M. Sato, from Miike, with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

June 18th.

Amakusa Maru, for Swatow.
Awa Maru, for Singapore.
Eldridge, for Shanghai.
Haichang, for Canton.
Jinsho Maru, for Hongay.
Kaiping, for Pakhoi.
Komagata Maru, for Parseval.
Paulet, for Shanghai.
Poolee, for K. C. Wan.
Prometheus, for Hoihow.
Tean, for Amoy.
Toyotomi Maru, for Takao.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.
Yusang, for Shanghai.

June 19th.

Dunera, for Singapore.
Genzan Maru No. 2, for Macao.
Mohon, for Hoihow.
Paoting, for Newchwang.
Produce, for Bangkok.
Shantung, for Canton.
Takada, for Amoy.
Wa Hang, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Takada*, on June 18th:—Mrs. Byron, Mr. Barlow, Lieut.-Col. Puckle, Mr. Pooley, Mr. Bourrin, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hueber and Mr. Economon.

Per s.s. *Haicheng*, on June 19th:—Mr. H. M. Balfour, Mrs. Timbrell, Mr. D. E. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mangold, and Mr. J. T. McThun.

Per s.s. *Empress of Russia*, on June 18th:—Miss H. Aycock, Mr. C. F. Brown, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, Mr. J. D. Downall, Mr. O. Eager, Mrs. J. E. Friend, Mr. R. Gillie, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Miss O. Keating, Mr. B. W. Lillie, Mr. J. D. Lewis, Rev. C. M. Mylne, Mr. N. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. MacDonald, Mr. A. Nissin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Neilson, Mr. C. F. Obey, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Renwick, Mr. E. H. Simpson, Mr. P. Sahwyzer, Mr. J. F. Silva, Mr. V. A. Volgawskey, Mrs. A. Woolders, Mrs. S. Wheeler, Miss M. Wheeler, Mr. L. Yatse, Miss H. W. Aves, Miss J. W. Barrett, Mr. R. C. Entler, Mr. A. Garpi, Miss O. I. Feather, Mr. D. C. Gorricho, Mr. J. Gutierrez, Mr. J. De Gascon, Mr. S. V. Guldote, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. B. Horley, Mrs. and Miss T. L. Hutschenruyter, Miss M. Jergensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morcado, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mayger, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Morrison, Mr. J. McLean, Mr. D. G. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McEwan, Mr. L. Heville, Mr. H. W. Pernasson, Mr. I. Palma, Mrs. L. Neville, Miss J. H. Reid, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. G. Swope, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Spicer, Miss F. W. Whiteney, Miss D. Watson, Mr. C. Young, Miss E. R. Brown, Misses K. E. and J. A. Brown, Dr. P. De Guzman, Mr. A. Des Rosario, Miss G. E. Emery, Miss A. Flaming, Mr. Gonsalez Rozario, Mr. P. Cuevarra, Miss A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jones, Miss R. Mergan, Mr. I. Madlangbayon, Mr. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss L. Stryker, Mr. J. W. A. Santos, Mr. P. Valden, Mr. A. A. Williamson, Mr. H. Walford, Mrs. Bondini-Dehar Sakayn, Mr. R. Elinoff, Miss R. W. Herria, Mr. and Mrs. Ivanoff, Mrs. Malinovsky-Navtorak, Mr. A. D. Olahanetsky, Miss K. Peedoff-Rootkovsky, Mrs. Patowshinstaia, Misses Y. S. Young.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on June 17th, at 10.30 p.m., left there on June 18th, at 10 a.m., and is due at Moji to-day, at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Lahore* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 23rd inst., at about 10 a.m.

The s.s. *Nanking* (China Mail Steamship Co.) left Manila on the 17th inst., and arrived here yesterday.

The s.s. *Laomedon* (Blue Funnel line) left Manila on the 17th inst., for Hongkong, and arrived here yesterday.

The s.s. *Anchises* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on the 17th inst. for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp *viâ* Hongkong. She is due here to-day, and will sail on the 22nd inst., at daylight.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due July 19th.
Dunera (P. & O.), due June 18th, about 6 a.m.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.
Kanowna (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.
Ixion (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
Kleist Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due June 23rd.
Lycaon (Blue Funnel line), due June 20th
Nile (China Mail), due June 23rd.
Penang Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due June 21st.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K. European line), from Kobe, due June 23rd.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 22nd.
Torilla (B.I.), due June 21st, a.m.
Yeboshi Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.

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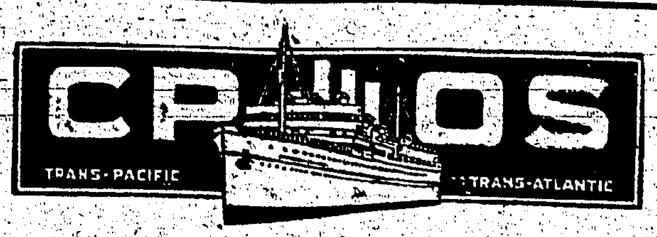
FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 26th June
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 17th July.

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E. Russia	June 23	July 11	E. France	July 19	July 26
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
*Montcalm	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	E. France	Nov. 15	Nov. 22

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HONGKONG to MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" - - - - Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
S.S. "NILE" June 25th — S.S. "CHINA" July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st.
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 16th,
*PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 30th, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	Aug. 27th.

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
* CHOYO MARU	—	July 19th
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 18th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)
"West Carmona" 21st June.
To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
"West Ivis" 25th June

Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3006.
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK... ..	JAVA	In port	22nd June	JAPAN
CHILDAR	JAVA	in port	27th June	JAVA
TJIBODAS... ..	CHINA PORTS	7th July	10th July	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building First Floor Telephone No. 1674.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND—OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

	Loading	For	Sailing
"ALCHIBA"	...June	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	26th June.
"BRIELLE"	...July	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	26th July.
"RADJA"	 Aug.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJIMANOEK"	Sept.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Sept.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents,
Tel. No. 1674 York Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
Telephone 2165. St. George's Building
Telegrams "Furnprince."
[1

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

s.s. "OCEAN MONARCH" via Suez 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co. CANTON

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

* "DEUCALION" via Suez Canal... ... 3rd July.
* "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal... ... 15th July.

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG. or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK ...	"KALGAN"	On 20th June, Noon.
HOILOW, PAKHOI & HTHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st June, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKUW	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 21st June, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SUIYANG"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Taingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	June 21st, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY,	June 24th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	June 28th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th June 10 A.M.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June 7 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYBIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	6,949	24th June	Calcutta via S'pore Pang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,500	27th June	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,200	20th June	Shanghai, & Kobe.
"EURYALUS"	3,700	25th June	Swatow & Amoy.
"DILWARA"	5,400	27th June	Shanghai only.
"SYBIA"	7,000	2?th June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

[1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"SIAM MARU" Friday 24th June

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"TACOMA MARU" Friday, 8th July

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" Wednesday, 29th June

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service
"BUSHO MARU" Friday 1st July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARIZONA MARU" Wednesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports
"HAGUE MARU" Thursday, 23rd June

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe
"HIMALAYA MARU" Sunday, 26th June

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 26th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASAUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 88



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ...	Aug. 13th	Sept 2nd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ...	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" July 22nd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS
PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" Sailing June 20th.
S.S. "CADARETTA" Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" Sailing June 20th.
S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SURUGA" TO NEW YORK ... June 12nd.
S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... TO NEW YORK ... July 16th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES	AGENTS.	5TH FLOOR
2477 & 2478.		HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 16th July.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ PORT-SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 22nd June

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" June 30th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,
Agents,
113, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. 2207.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Soochow* ...	20th inst.
Straits	*Torilla* ...	21st inst.
Japan...	*Penang Maru* ...	21st inst.
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...	22nd inst.
Shanghai	*Paul Lecat*... ...	22nd inst.
Straits	*Yokohama Maru*	23rd inst.
Straits	*Labore* ...	23rd inst.
Shanghai and Japan	*Shidzuoka Maru*	23rd inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden ...	*Dumra* ...	Monday, 20th. Registration ... 8.00 M Letters ... 8.30 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Kalgan* ...	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China ...	*Kashing* ...	Monday, 20th, 1.00 P M
*Shanghai and *North China ...	*Pakhoi*	Monday, 20th, 1.00 P M
Fort Bayard	*Shun Shing* ..	Monday, 20th, 3.00 P M
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...	Monday, 20th, 3.30 P M
Tourane	*Yangtzekiang* ...	Monday, 20th. 5.00 P M
Haiphong and Haipnong	*Taksang* ...	Monday, 20th, 5.00 P M
*Hoihow and *Haiphong	*Yue Yiny Wah*...	Monday, 20th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong .. .	*Kaifong*	Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Mingsang*...	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A M
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Liangchow* ..	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A M
*Japan	*Tyaotak*	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A M
*Shanghai and *N. China	*Shantung*	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, *U.S.A., *Central and *South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Tenyo Maru*	Tuesday, 21st, Registration ... 9.15 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and *EUROPE via SUEZ...	*Anchises*...	Wednesday, 22nd, Registration ... 9.45 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
The Parcel Mails will be closed on Tuesday, 21st. inst., at 5 P M. ...		
Saigon *Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...	*Paul Lecat*	Wednesday, 22nd, Registration ... 12.45 P M Letters ... 1.30 P M

* Despatches being vessel's naval only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"ANCHISES"	22ND JUNE	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	13TH JULY	London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TEUCER"	11TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"EURYDAMAS"	10TH JULY	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool.
"YANGTSZE"	13TH JULY	M'lles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"AGAMEMNON"	26TH JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	5TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	6TH JULY.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	3RD AUG.	
"IXION"	24TH AUG	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"DEUCALION"	3RD JULY	via Suez.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	22ND JUNE	for London.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	for London
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for London.
"ASCANIUS"	30TH AUG.	for Liverpool.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

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香港中華總商會報
HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS,
Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*)
Published Daily under the auspices of the
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee) Can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical colloquial Chinese

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Fancft Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. UHANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [20

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 18th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0⅛
Bank Bills, at 20 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/7
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/6⅝
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/6⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	515
Credits, 4 months' sight	555
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	51⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	198⅛
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	193⅛
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	101½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	108½
On Singapore.—On demand	111
On Batavia—On demand	147½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	81½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.60 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	$49.60
Bar Silver per oz.	24⅛d.

	Per cent.	
Hongkong ...10 cents piece	$0.02	Premium.
Hongkong ...50 "	0.15	Discount.
Canton ...20 "	15-20	"
Canton ...10 "	0-00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, May 21st, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [60

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital	...	Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital	...	F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	F. 60,000,000
Deposits	...	F. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp
Bordeaux	Tsinanfu	Pnom-Penh
Batavia.		

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTARGIS,
Manager.

Hongkong January 20th, 1921 56

"Turkish A.A"

Westminster Turkish A.A. Cigarettes are made from the finest Turkish Tobacco Leaf only, selected for its perfect blending qualities. They contain no other leaf. Connoisseurs will appreciate the significance of this fact.

Made in England.



Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital... ...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang.	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	"	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	"	9,630,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st 1920. [41

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds	Frs. 69,567,208.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. 64

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	...	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	...	7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. 73

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holum.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Woks.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
Established 1918.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tine, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Kak,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk. Mr. Kan Chia Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. 91

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